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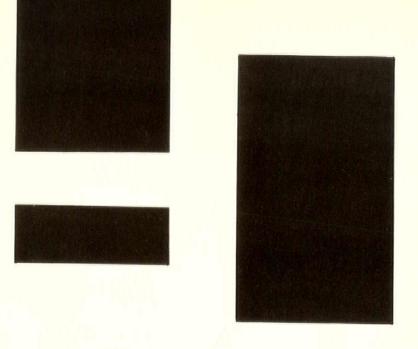
RUSS, JR.

PURPOSES O

To improve the relations between members of the architectural profession at the general public through a program education and cooperation.

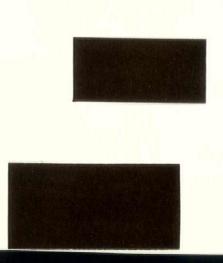
To encourage the active participation of architects in civic affairs generally, the end that the general public may become better acquainted with and more fully appreciate the contributions of the architect ral profession toward the peace, heal culture and security of society, and to end that all Missouri architects may become keenly conscious of their obligation to the public, and their duty as members the profession, and as citizens, to contibute their full share toward the preservation of the peace, health and safety of the cizens of this State.

To encourage its members, by both precept and example, to obey the laws the State of Missouri, requiring and proving for the registration of architects, and assemble and disseminate such information through the State of Missouri, as will te to induce the public generally to obey salaws.



"Today's above average student has no difficulty in telling you what, in his opinion, is wrong with the specific bit of writing, of music or art, but this confident critic becomes hopelessly inadequate, apolegetic and inept when asked to produce himself."

DEAN_ERNESTS. BRANDENBURG, PRESIDENT OF DRUBY AT WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.







THE 650 MEMBERS OF
MISSOURI'S ARCHITECTURAL
ASSOCIATION WISH THEIR
MANY FRIENDS A MOST
PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR!







PRESIDENT'S COMMENT

The year of 1964 has passed quickly and has been an active one for MARA. Our membership in 1964 is believed to be the highest percentage of the professions throughout the State wherein the membership is voluntary. There have been proposals to make membership mandatory; however, the present arrangement seems to be the best suited for we free thinking architects.

Our profession requires many years of education and training and registration to practice architecture much the same as the medical and legal professions. We therefore wish to convey that our association recognizes the obligation to inform the public and the aspirants to practice architecture about our activities. In this regard, we are publishing numerous comments and information in our publication pertaining to the architectural profession.

We are planning an active and informative convention in St. Louis, May 14th and May 15th and particularly want to encourage members who reside in other states as well as those close to and in St. Louis to attend.

Downtown St. Louis, the location of the convention is experiencing an amazing re-awakening and there is much to see and enjoy. The scale of the Saarinen Arch is one to experience.



ARCHITECTS IN THE NEW

MARA MEMBER Constantine E. Michaelides was recently appointed Assistant Dean of the School of Architecture, Washington University, St. Louis.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS VICTORY IN ILLINOIS: Design and construction elements in Illinois have joined forces to achieve passage of a statute of limitations. It limits to four years the time in which action can be brought against them to recover damages for loss due to unsafe or defective improvement to real property.

BRUCE GOFF, guest speaker at the 1962 MARA convention, has moved his office to Kansas City. He formerly resided in Oklahoma.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM MAGAZINE has been acquired from Time, Inc. by the American Planning and Civic Association, which is headed by St. Louisan Harland Bartholomew.

JOHN BURRUSS, JR., legal counsel of MARA and his wife were in a serious automobile accident in November. They are on the road to recovery and all extend their best wishes.

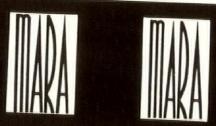
Hundreds of hours have been spent by the architects of the St. Louis Chapter A.I.A. and others, for the preservation of the "OLD POST OFFICE" in downtown St. Louis. This civic contribution received a blow in the news media by Donald K. Ross, President of the Missouri Consulting Engineers, when he proposed the razing of the historic



ARCHITECTS IN THE NEWS

structure for a new skyscraper. Ross has apparently acknowledged that his position representing the consulting engineers was taken without even an elementary knowledge of the vast study executed by the architects. George McCue of the St. Louis Post Dispatch writes "The ENGINEERS have made it difficult for anyone to take their statement seriously, in any case, because, their president Donald K. Ross, told the Post Dispatch they not only did not study the Preservation Committee's proposals, but didn't know they existed". Actually these proposals have received the widest coverage in the news media of any project endorsed by the A.I.A. Chapter in recent times.

KANSAS BOARD APPROVES SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH M.U. A far-reaching program for exchange of college students in Kansas and Missouri to eliminate expensive duplication in several programs was approved December 12, by the Kansas Board of Regents. Under the terms of the argeement, Missouri students would be permitted to attend the school of architecture and engineering at Kansas State University, the program of aeronautical engineering at Wichita State University, the program in grain milling and technology at Kansas State and the social work graduate school at K.U.



The word radical should be a beautiful word. Radical means "of the root" or "to the root" — begins at the beginning and the word stands up straight. Any architect should be radical by nature because it is not enough for him to begin where others have left off. — Frank Lloyd Wright



MISSOURI ASSOCIATION REGISTERED ARCHITECTS

ANNUAL CONVENTION MAY 14th & 15th 1965 SAINT LOUIS

LADIES:

Plan to attend the annual convention at the Bel-Air East Hotel in St. Louis, May 14th and 15th, 1965. Many interesting activities are being planned for you. The hotel is located within easy reach of downtown shopping areas and overlooks the great Saarinen Arch. The spring of the year is a beautiful time to be in St. Louis.

DONALD WILSON, PROGRAM CHAIRMAN

The Missouri Association of Registered Architects will observe Architects Day at St. Louis on Friday May 14th and Saturday May 15th, 1965.

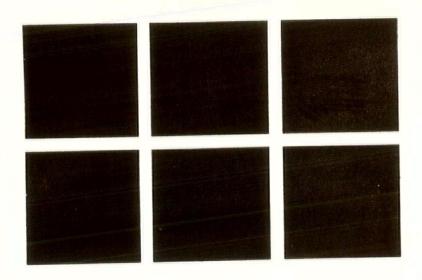
We in St. Louis are particularly proud of the fact that St. Louis has been selected this year as the location for Architects Day. This is a significant year for St. Louis. It is celebrating the 200th anniversary of its founding and, like most U.S. cities, it is deeply concerned with its future course. St. Louis is a city of contrasts. It is rich in history, but everywhere there are signs of dynamic growth and development.

Headquarters for Architects Day will be the new Bel Air East Motel on Fourth Street at Washington Ave. This overlooks the Mississippi River and Eero Sarrinen's 630 foot stainless steel arch. The arch is in the process of rising at the point on the river bank that was chosen by Pierre Laclede in 1764 as the site for our city.

In the same area, a four-block expansion just back of the riverfront Memorial park, and paralleling it, the Mansion House apartment complex is taking shape. West and south, a new circular Stadium, scheduled for completion in the spring of 1966, is also under construction within a complex of garages, concession buildings, etc.

Presently plans are in progress for a stimulating professional and social weekend that both you and your family will enjoy. The Saturday evening May 15th Banquet will be held in the Mayan Ball Room of the Bel Air East and catered by Trader Vic's Restaurant with a polynesian atmosphere.

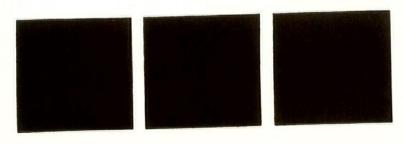
WE ARE PREPARING FOR YOU. THE PLANS ARE IN THE MAK-ING. MARK YOUR CALENDAR MAY 14th AND 15th, 1965, AND DO COME SEE US. THE NEXT ISSUE WILL CARRY FULL DETAILS OF THE PROGRAM.

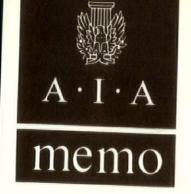


ARCHITECTURE IS A PROFESSION NOTABUSINESS

"Engaging in or participating in any profits from any contractural work for which he has been employed as the architect" is grounds for suspension, revocation or refusal to renew registration as an architect."

Missouri Revised Statutes 1959 Chapter 327.110.





THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

memo memo

#306/November 20, 1964

Standards of Professional Practice: A Notice

The attention of members is called to the following paragraphs of the Standards of Professional Practice adopted by the 1964 Convention:

- 3.9 An architect shall not serve as an employee of unregistered individuals who offer architectural services to the public, nor as an employee of a firm whose architectural practice is not under the identified control of a registered architect.
- 3.10 An architect shall not be, nor continue to be, a member or employee of any firm which practices in a manner inconsistent with these Standards of Professional Practice.

Recognizing that it is not possible to make immediate changes in order to accommodate changing conditions and rules, the Board has decided that members who are in violation of the foregoing rules shall be given until January 1, 1965, to make changes in their employment or resign their Institute membership; otherwise, they will face charges of unprofessional conduct.

Questions concerning this matter should be addressed to the Secretary at the Octagon. Additional information concerning interpretations on some key questions is being prepared in answer to many membership requests. It is expected that this will be available before the end of the year.

REPRINTED FROM A I A MEMO

MARA ENDORSES BEAUTIFICATION PROGRAM DEVELOPED BY STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

The MISSOURI ASSOCIATION OF REGISTERED ARCHITECTS enthusiastically endorsed the recently proposed Missouri State Highway Department's extensive tree shrub planting program for the Daniel Boone and Circumferential Highways in St. Louis County and several other projects in other areas. Under present engineering methods, new highways tend toward leaving an unfinished and marred appearance in many areas.

The Association of some 700 architects is much concerned with the preservation of Missouri's natural beauty and the comprehensive planning of our physical environment. We are increasingly interested in the location of highways as related to building elements and recreational space.

President Edward J. Thias stated that the NATURAL BEAUTY COMMITTEE of MARA is presently engaged in study that will be submitted as recommendations on preserving and creating beauty throughout the State. It is becoming vitally important that programs to integrate landscaping with the construction of roads not be delayed. The aesthetic value of beauty is most difficult to evaluate when compared with seemingly more practical construction costs.

MARA is also greatly concerned with the ever increasing growth of unsightly automobile graveyards, signs, and billboards along our highways. If we are to assert the people's right to preserving the natural beauty, open space and well designed urban areas, we must act decisively and now against ugliness and rambling disorder along our roadways. There is a growing awareness of a need for planning and action on the problem of visual blight not only along our roadways but within the ever expanding cities. Missouri is a land of fertile farmlands, beautiful lakes and streams throughout the famous Ozarks. The cities with thriving industries and centers of commerce attest to culture developed by the energies of the people.

We need effective programs to keep pace with the magnitude of our expanding activity and the architect desires to play an important role in the development of a harmonious and beautiful environment.

Architecture in Missouri . . . 1954-64

BY EDWARD J. THIAS

Architecture in Missouri has flourished greatly during the last ten-year period. There are many outstanding examples of contemporary architecture now standing throughout the state.

The planning of mans' physical environment is the adopted responsibility of the architectural design profession. The challenge to create structures and arrange space that continually satisfies the aesthetic and practical requisites is becoming a greater stimulus. There is much to be accomplished and continued in the efforts of constructing architecture that will stand as a real contribution to our way of life.

The realization of large projects such as the Saarinen Arch, St. Louis Stadium, downtown skyscrapers and modern highways has moved forward the scale of development of our urban areas. Missouri is an area of greater potential in the realization of a variety of building types. The arch as a symbol of the gateway to the West should inspire quality of architecture of unsurpassed potential. Regretfully, our ten-year period did not permit Eero Sarrinen to see his arch finalized. The St. Louis riverfront, abandoned for many years, now has real possibility of reclamation and imaginative development.

In St. Louis, political and civic leaders spent ten long years to realize a solution to the city's most important crisis — creeping blight. The biggest activity was to convince the St. Louis citizens to vote for much needed progress, which St. Louisans did in 1955 in the form of a record \$110,000,000 bond issue. The reform of an antiquated building code reduced the construction costs in our area. The bond issue for civic improvement, and our new building code have established the foundation for many new and exciting projects.

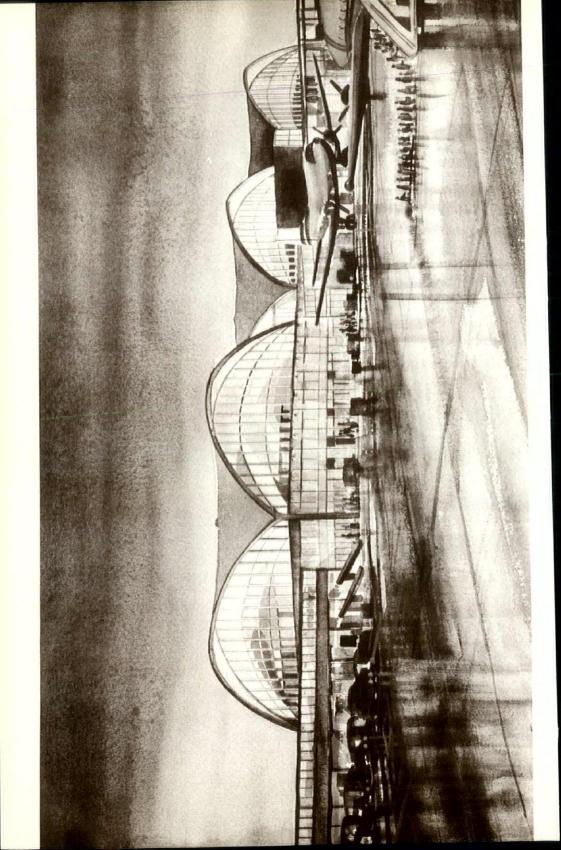
Some of the construction of new structures has been ill-conceived and too rapid. There is much to be improved in the planning and harmony of our community. Along with the development of new structures, there remains many problems of co-ordinating the elements of design. Metropolitan St. Louis is composed of some hundred municipalities that are traveling their separate paths in physical planning.

Our present Bicentennial celebration is a milestone because of the realization of many projects technically and economically unfeasible before the present time. We are fortunately becoming more aware of the need for conserving our natural beauty and heritage of historic buildings. Our cities have a long history of cultural tradition which is reflected in its many orchestras, museums, universities, recreational areas and gardens.

The economic and population growth in Missouri is in balance with the diversified manufacturing and recreational industries in our area. Missouri is certainly one of the most beautiful areas in the United States.

The beginning of the third century in St. Louis promises to be an active and exciting one for the architects. We hope to exhibit leadership in the new spirit of St. Louis.

On behalf of the 630 architects of MARA the architectural profession pledges continued effort and imagination to influence the physical environment of Missouri.



Ten Years of Progress for Kansas City

BY MAXWELL T. SANFORD, MARA

Kansas City, in the heart of the Midwest, has not lain dormet in the last decade but has made great strides toward achieving its rightful place as a dynamic city of the world.

During the last decade Kansas City has expanded its city limits north, south, and east so that the city now ranks as the fourth largest in the nation (317 square miles) areawise, second largest city in Missouri, and 23rd largest nationally population-wise, with more than 520,000 in its 317 square miles and an estimated 1,175,000 in the 97 additional communities in the six-county metropolitan area.

Through its much publicized "K.C. -80" long-range, well-coordinated plan conceived and begun in the last decade, Kansas City has completed, begun or planned projects in excess of \$200,000,000, half of which will include the freeway program projects, Sixth Street, Inter-City Viaduct, Southeast Freeway, Cross-Town, Southwest Trafficway, and the proposed West Bluff section.

Other downtown additions also completed, begun or planned are the municipal library, the 32-story Commerce Tower, the 32 million dollar two-block long Federal Office Building, the Hilton Inn Complex, several high rise apartment buildings, and several new motels, such as the Downtowner, the Executive, and the Prom-Sheraton Motor Inn.

COUNTRY CLUB PLAZA

The Country Club Plaza — America's primary shopping center of international fame — is constructed in mid-Kansas City, about five miles south of the downtown area. The plaza is in a 40-acre bowl-like valley ringed by huge apartment buildings. Here are located many of Kansas City's high-rise luxury apartments. Although the plaza is more than 40 years old, during the last decade it has enjoyed a greater expansion than during any similar period in its history.

Currently under construction on the plaza is a huge square-block project to house a new Halls retail store, and an associated milti-level parking area for over 700 cars.

A few minutes east to the plaza is Kansas City's cultural center, most of which has been planned and developed during the last decade. A nearly six-block-long mall extends over two blocks in width, between the magnificient Nelson Gallery of Art, and the new structure housing the Midwest Research Institute. Here, too, is the William Volker Memorial Fountain, one of the last works of the late Carl Milles, eminent Swedish sculptor.

Bordering the cultural center is the Kansas City Conservatory of Music, the Kansas City Art Institute, the 50-acre campus of the University of Missouri at Kansas City, and the Linda Hall Library, one of the nation's outstanding libraries of science. Nearly all of these structures have been expanded during the last ten years, or are currently under expansion.

Kansas City's residential and shopping center developments have mushroomed south and east in the last ten years. Large shopping centers, such as the Landing, Red Bridge, the Blue Ridge Mall, Truman Corners, and Ward Parkway Center, and others, have all been created during this period.

RESIDENTIAL

Residential subdivisions and apartment activity here has enjoyed an upsurge on all sides of the metropolitan area. The Kansas City Real Estate Board recorded a total of 7137 permits for all housing during the first eight months of 1964. This is almost 31 per cent greater than the first eight months of the preceding year.

New homes are being built in all price brackets. One large prestige home area near the southern city limits covers nearly 400 acres and incorporates speculative homes in the \$50,000 price bracket. This is one of the four residential areas currently under development by the J.C. Nichols Company, famous for its country club district home areas.

The Greater Kansas City area in the last decade has increased in recreational facilities almost 100 fold. Among the things that have been added for the working people is the new Jacomo County Park with the Jacomo Lake of some 800 to 1000 acres. Several new public golf courses have been constructed by private enterprise. Country clubs have been expanded and new clubs have been formed in the suburban areas. Tennis courts have been installed throughout the city parks and the present ones enlarged.

The Starlight Theater has come to the front as one of the formost outdoor theaters in the United States. The Swope Park Zoo has more than doubled its size and its attractions. Big league baseball has come to Kansas City, and professional football has also arrived on the scene as of 1962. All of these recreational benefits have added to the attractiveness for the working masses to come to Kansas City to live and earn their wages working in industries, both old and new.



TRANSPORTATION

Kansas City has taken great strides forward in improving the transportation facilities in and out of Kansas City. Kansas City is truly a hub for transportation in the center of the nation. The Municipal Airport, only ten minutes from downtown Kansas City, has more than doubled the facilities in its terminal buildings and passenger facilities. The MidContinent Airport, approximately 30 minutes from downtown Kansas City, has the largest and longest runways of any airport in the nation, and will accommodate the jets of today and of the future.

The railroad transportation has improved through its facilities for handling passengers and freight. The major improvements being in the large new hump yards for the freight terminals. One of the outstanding transportation improvements is the recently approved 9-foot channel in the Missouri River from Kansas City to St. Louis. This project is just going into the initial stages of dredging and improving the river for the expected increase that the river freight will have when this channel is accomplished. It is also planned to extend this 9-foot channel from Kansas City to Sioux City, Iowa.

During the last decade Kansas City has greatly improved, enlarged and added to its public facilities and health facilities with many new hospitals, such as Research Hospital, Baptist Memorial Hospital, Lakeside Osteopathic Hospital, additions to St. Lukes, St. Joseph, Menorah, and many others. Other facilities have been expanded to take the enlarged area, such as sewer, water, fire and police protection.

During the last decade Kansas City has expanded its religious and educational facilities to keep abreast of the population growth. Several new elementary schools two new junior high schools, additions to existing high schools, and a new field houseforthe entireschool system have been constructed by means of a \$30,000,000 bond issue. Currently planned this year is a \$17,500,000 bond issue for further school expansion. New churches have been constructed throughout the entire area. both urban and suburban, reflecting the area's efforts to provide beautiful "Houses of Worship" for the exploding metropolis.

Truly Kansas City is planning for the future and will become the outstanding city in all the middle of these United States — noted for its industry, its hospitality, and its aggressiveness.

Progress in Central Missouri

BY ROY J. PALLARDY, MARA

There is an awakening in effect in Central Missouri. Over the years it has experienced a lesser degree of progress than the more urbanized areas to the East West and Southwest, but this is most probably due to the generally conservative nature of a largely rural population. However this nature is changing, and the last ten years show remarkable improvements.

There are many factors which contribute to this awakening. The extensive new highway construction throughout the state has had an impressive effect on local development. Rural remoteness is reduced and people over the state are in closer contact with one another.

It may sound somewhat trite, but television is not to be denied its place in creating an awareness of development in the world around us. These and other forms of communication are things which contribute to progress universally, but there are some specific factors which apply to Central Missouri.

Everyone is familiar with the boom in elementary and high school construction, and this continues . . . but the great increase in college enrollment has a direct effect on progress in Central Missouri, specifically in the University of Missouri at Columbia and Rolla.

New construction expenditures for these plants could almost be called fabulous, and the end is not in sight. The other state and non-state colleges throughout the area are also experiencing this growth and are reacting with new construction and generally improved facilities.

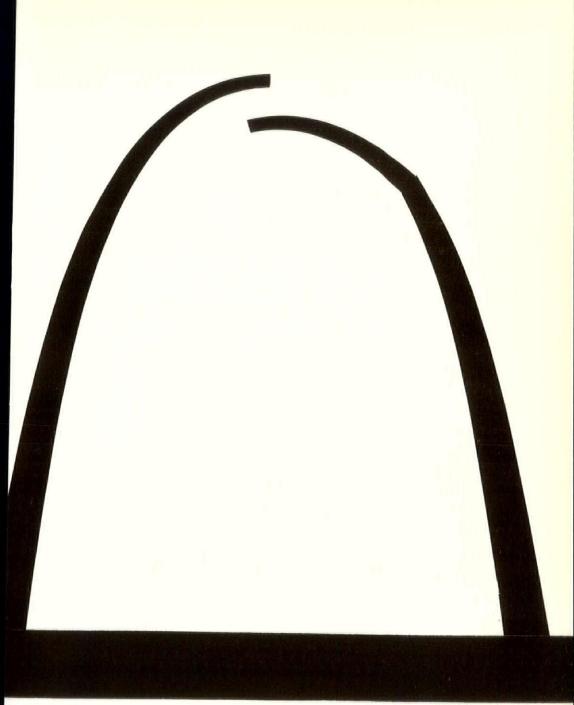
State government and services are expanding with the attendant expansion of plant and facilities. There is some argument as to whether or not this is progress, but the improvements being made in the prison system and other institutions such as the mental hospitals are definately progress.

The increased leisure time and increased demand for outdoor recreation has been a real boom to tourism, which has become one of Missouri's biggest businesses. Increased business contributes to increased progress. As an example, there has lately been a trend to construction of first class (possibly "plush") hotel and resort accommodations in the Lake of the Ozarks area, which is a complete reversal of the old unplanned. "shacky" and over-commercialized "blight" which has been lining the roads at the resort areas.

The state has even turned to building luxury accommodations in some of its parks. It is not intended that luxury always means progress, but it is believed that these things set an example which will tend to improve the entire picture. The mere fact that "planning" is involved is progress. Consider the Haphazard growth which has been the norm for so many years.

New construction of office buildings, hospitals, banks and commercial buildings has been moving at a lively pace, with the desirable side effect of the disappearance of many old eyesores and deteriorated structures. Our towns look different. More green areas are being planned with the buildings. New growth is causing the cities to expand their limits.

Mid-Missouri is creating and importing new industries. It is trying new things and improving the old, on the whole becoming more contemporary in its thinking. One sees a future, based on these last ten years, of vigorous growth and an increased awareness of the value of planning beyond the doorstep. It is up to the architects to provide the discipline and guidance to assure that the continuing growth represents progress.



Trias

THOSE ARCHITECTS ARE PRETTY SMART! THEY'LL FIND A WAY TO FIX IT BEFORE THE CONVENTION MAY 15th.

NOTICE

Registrations of all professional engineers, architects and land surveyors not renewed for the year 1964 were suspended by operation of law on the first day of April, 1964.

All such registrations, unless previously reinstated, expired by operation of law at midnight December 31, 1964.

Expired registrants wishing to be re-registered should request forms for applying for such reregistration from the State Board of Registration for Architects and Professional Engineers, Box 184, Jefferson City, Missouri, Reregistration fee is \$25.00.

STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR ARCHITECTS AND PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

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THE CITY 2024 A. D.

by

DENNIS KILPER

SIXTH YEAR STUDENT AT WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY MARA STUDENT AWARD WINNER

What will the City look like 60 years from now? We can't really answer this question. Pick a building, an institution, a machine, we wear such things out and discard them as rapidly as a piece of sandpaper or a ballpoint pen. Technology changes, activities change, institutions change, political boundaries shift, and at the root of it all, needs and values differ from generation to generation. Superimposing these great uncertainties and changes on the fact that once we build something it's there and we have to live with it, at least for a while, we find heaps of problems piling up to disproportionate heights before anyone thinks to try solving them. This is an affliction confronting every city large and small, old and new. Unfortunately, the simultaneous development of an affluent American Society and it's unprecedented technological strides, with the rapid early growth of the American city has served to multiply these problems to frightening proportions. How could anyone even propose to imagine a city 60 years hence?

This is precisely the timid attitude shared by today's urban problem solvers. No one is willing to stick his neck out with any kind of long range proposal, this is really more the fault of the process than any individuals. All the tools used by planners or designers in present situations are deliberately short sited. As a result, they provide nothing more than the attempt with no sustaining accomplishments. The concept of the General Plan for city growth is admittedly a short range statement of policy. It is based upon the relative constancy of existing trends of movement, growth, business, and resettlement, and takes into account none of the variables mentioned above. By its very nature, then, it must be so flexible as to become no plan at all.

With these points in mind, sixth year design students at Washington University, with their instructor, Henry C.K. Liu, are presently experimenting with another alternative, the model. The Model approach is based upon the development of a clearly planned image of the city at some future date. There are a number of recent examples of this approach, the most notable of which is the Tokyo Bay proposal of

THE CITY 2024 A. D.

Kenzo Tange. The advantage, of course, is that a clear image has the power to evoke enthusiam. It becomes a persuasive tool. Moreover, the planner or designer has the opportunity to take a certain stand on the various issues presented by the existing community without the pressure of special interest groups. Unlike the General Plan concept which accepts, generally, the existing physical structure of the city and offers only a sluggish ordering process, the model designer can take a bolder approach, even to proposing a new form, that is his proposal can be calculated to change the existing pattern if there is good reason. He is free to study and fully assess that which has historically have formed or shaped the existing city, and once he has done that he can make a number of assumptions about the effects of those same forces as well as others in the future.

We are now in a position where it is not altogether impossible to anticipate technological change — one of the most severe problems of twentieth century city. Given certain expected developments we can anticipate related changes. The automobile is a good case in point. We can expect them to get faster, more maneuverable, and more comfortable. We can eventually expect them to be computer oriented and maintained, travelling on a highly controlled right-of-way system. A modern Jules Verne might even go further, depending upon the time span considered. Similar educated guesses can be made concerning other technological media. Needless to say, we can't be 100% accurate with such assumptions, but once made, and taken together, they can form a logical program for anticipated urban development.

Technology, of course, is not the only realm of supposition for the model builder. He must also concern himself with social and anthropomorphic decisions. Given a certain formal environment, with it come certain implications as to way of life of the inhabitants; indeed, implications as to whether anyone could even live in such an environment at all. Often there must be certain decisions made concerning forms of local or regional government. What could be the best form for a community is not always possible within the existing political framework. This is particularly true of St. Louis.

Obviously, the inherent difficulty in the model approach is simply the overlapping of assumptions and decisions, even though made on the basis of pertinent data. But this is, by definition, a planning process.

MARA MEMBERS ATTEND 19th ANNUAL CONFERENCE CENTRAL STATES REGION, AIA, KANSAS CITY

The 1964 Central Regions, A.I.A. conference was held in Kansas City at the end of November. The congenial and attentive crowd heard Hugh A. Stubbins, Jr., FAIA, of Cambridge, Mass. tell of the architect's

responsibility to his community.



J.R. "BOB" BAKER, K.C. CHAPTER, A.I.A., EXHIBITS CHAIRMAN, PRESENTS AWARD TO R.B. KOOB, PRESIDENT OF THE PRODUCER'S COUNCIL.



SEATED AT HEAD TABLE LEFT TO RIGHT ARE ROBERT N. ALLSOP OF ENGLAND, KENNETH W. BROOKS OF SPOKANE, CHARLES A. BLESSING OF DETROIT, AND JOHN T. MURPHY OF KANSAS CITY.



RALPH E. MYERS AND LOUIS H. GEIS DISCUSSING THE CONVENTION.



BILL CONRAD LISTENING TO SOME INTERESTING COMMENT.



BACK ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: THOMAS J. GER-AUGHTY, FRANK FISHER, WM. M. CONRAD, ROBERT J. KOPPES, FRONT ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: GENE E. LEFEBONE, J. DAVID MILLER, LOUIS H. GEIS.

ST. LOUIS CHAPTER ANNUAL DINNER DANCE HELD IN DECEMBER

The St. Louis Chapter held its annual dinner dance in St. Louis where a good time was enjoyed by all in attendance. George Kassabaum related to the members and guests the accomplishments of the Chapter the past year and presented numerous awards for their contribution to chapter activities.

Dean Kenneth Hudson of the School of Fine Arts at Washington University was welcomed as an honorary member of the Chapter.



MRS. ANGELO CORRUBIA, MR. ANGELO CORRUBIA, MR. AND MRS. GEORGE KASSABAUM SEATED AT THE HEAD TABLE.



MR. AND MRS. DONALD FREEMAN, MRS. DORIS THIAS, MR. MAURICE JOHANSEN, AND MR. AND MRS. JOHN SWEENEY AND OTHERS ENJOYING THE DANCE.

JANUARY, 1965



MISSOURI ARCHITECT

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ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

SHORT HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY: 1870-1948

BY PROFESSOR R.W. BOCKHORST

The first course in architecture offered at Washington University was in 1870. The catalogues of 1871 and those for several years thereafter announced a curriculum of study during the third and fourth years, as an option in the department of civil engineering, leading to the degree of "Architecture". During these early years the faculty was without formal training in architecture and the subjects offered were few.

The first student to enroll in "architecture and building" did so in 1878. He later withdrew. In 1879, two more students enrolled in the architectural courses, but they enjoyed no better fate. In June, 1881, the school of engineering conferred the degree of "Architecture" upon Harry M. Newington. "How this came to pass is not altogether clear because, while he registered in all the required courses, there is no record of a grade earned in any one of them." This curriculum was abandoned in 1885.

From 1885 until 1892, the professional degree of architect or engineer required four years of undergraduate work plus one year of graduate study and practical experience. During these seven years there were degrees conferred in engineering, but in architecture there was none. In 1893, the competition from neighboring schools forced Washington University to return to a shorter, four-year course of study leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Engineering or Bachelor of Architecture.

Curriculum Revised

It is a matter of record that after Newington, there were no students in architecture until 1902 when the curriculum was revised following the appointment of Frederick M. Mann as professor of architecture, as head of the department under the dean of the school of engineering and architecture.

In 1902 there were two regular students, three special students and 11 evening students enrolled in architecture. In 1903, following a slight increase in enrollment, Louis Spiering was added to the staff, as instructor in architecture. Spiering, a graduate of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, in collaboration with Professor Mann, revised the curriculum after the French system, a practice already established in the eastern schools by former "Ecole" graduates, The Sheldon Memorial and the Artists' Guild are among the works of Spiering.

In 1904, Henry R. McGoodwin, a graduate from M.I.T., was added to the staff. Although McGoodwin had lost his right hand in a hunting accident when he was 18, he was the author of a standard text on shades and shadows, and was a master draftsman. McGoodwin resigned to accept a position at M.I.T. in 1906.

Trueblood on Faculty

From 1906 until 1911, Wilbur Trueblood, a graduate of Columbia University, was a member of the faculty. Trueblood, well known and honored in the profession, resigned from the university to begin a long and fruitful practice in St. Louis.

In 1907, R.C. Duncan and A.O. Steidemann were the first to receive the degree of Bachelor of Science in Architecture.

The students of these early days include many names well known and respected in St. Louis and the nation: Eugene Pleitsch, Chester Price, Francis Swales, Ed Christopher, A.B. Corrubia, E.T. Friton, Roy Chaffee and J.J. Roth were among them.

Perhaps the most widely known student who attended the school under Mann's administration is Hugh Ferris, whose delineations gave him national recognition. He graduated in 1911 and received the honorary degree of Master of Architecture in 1928. Hugh Ferris, in collaboration with Orrick Jones, composed the Architects' Chorus, a popular school ballad until recent years. With the worthy aid of Campbell Scott, an "ol" guitar player from the wolly West," the writer is able to submit the lyrics in part:

I find their time is better spent In drafting room or tournament Than in the classrooms hereabout, I move that English be cut out.

Then with my boys in architecture I'll cover English in one lecture, And as a test — we'll hear them say Their prayers on St. Fatima's Day In 1911 Charles Abella, holder of the Second Prix de Rome, was appointed professor ofdesign. In this same year Lawrence Hill joined the staff. Abella was unable to acclimate himself to life in the United States. He resigned in 1915 to return to France and Gabriel Ferrand was appointed to succeed him. Gabriel Ferrand received his education in Toulouse and in the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. In 1916, upon the resignation of Robinson, Ferrand was appointed head of the school, as professor of design.

33 Students in 1916

At the time Ferrand arrived in St. Louis, there were about 33 students enrolled in architecture and only four on the faculty.

Gabriel Ferrand or "LePatron" as he preferred to be known, was a capable designer, a masterful critic, and a true scholar with an infinite patience for detail. With beard and accent he presented a manner which seemed distant and forbidding, yet those in need or trouble found him warm, sympathetic and generous. New students found that his lectures were not easy to follow. His words were pronounced with a rich French flavor. Wed-gip for Egypt and Sark-a-faggusses for sarcophagi are examples.

Le Patron did not conform to the living habits of most people. He liked to work when others were asleep and he preferred his rest during the day. There were times when he seemed relieved after arriving late for his lecture to find his students had grown weary of waiting and had disappeared.

Prof. Ferrand and Austin E. Fitch formed the firm of Ferrand and Fitch, and the two pursued an active practice until Le Patron's death.

Move to Givens Hall.

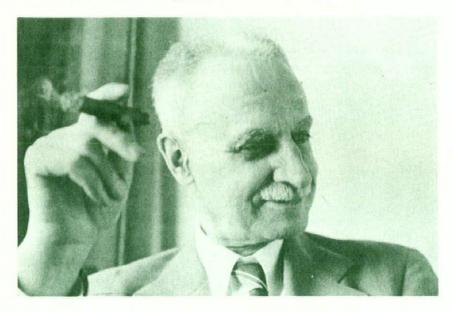
In 1931, The School of Architecture moved from restricted quarters in Cupples I to the present Givens Hall. A separate building for architecture (then enjoyed by few institutions) was made possible by a generous unsolicited gift of \$850,000 from Joseph B. Givens in memory of his parents, Joseph W. and Kate Abbey Givens.

Joseph W. Givens was an architect-contractor who designed and erected some of the original buildings for Washington University when the campus was in downtown St. Louis.

When Givens presented his gift to the university, he specified that \$300,000 should be used for a new building for the School of Archi-

tecture, \$100,000 as an endowment for its maintenance and the remaining \$450,000 invested until it grew to \$1,500,000, at which time one half of the income was to be used for scholarships and the other half for general university maintenance. At the present moment the Givens' Fund has passed the million mark, it is growing at the rate of \$60,000 or better each year and in six or seven years will reach the amount specified by the donor.

In September, 1934, Professor Ferrand died from a painful malady which he had contracted in the trenches during World War I and Professor Lawrence Hill was appointed his successor.



Prof. Hill's Administration

Professor Hill headed the school during the lean years of World War II when the enrollment approached zero and was there to see the student body exceed 200 following the Armistice in 1946.

Professor Hill is a past president of the St. Louis Chapter A.I.A. and a Fellow of the Institute. He retired as head of the school in 1948 after serving the school longer than any other.

In 1948, Dean A.S. Langsdorf retired as the dean of the Schools of Engineering and Architecture and Prof. Joseph D. Murphy, Paris Prize Winner, was appointed dean of the School of Architecture.

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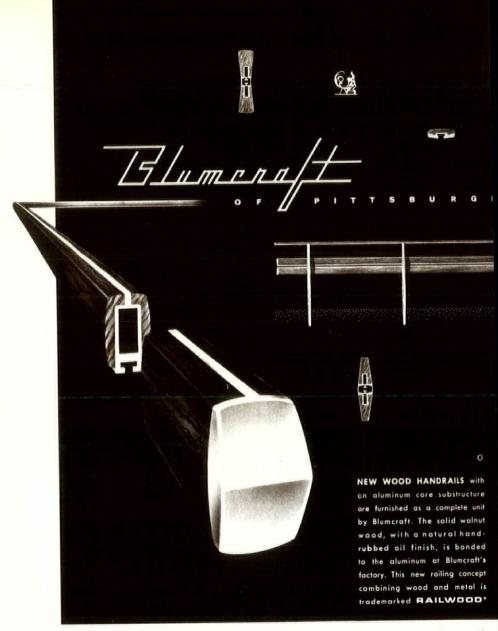
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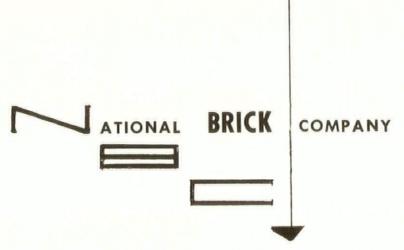
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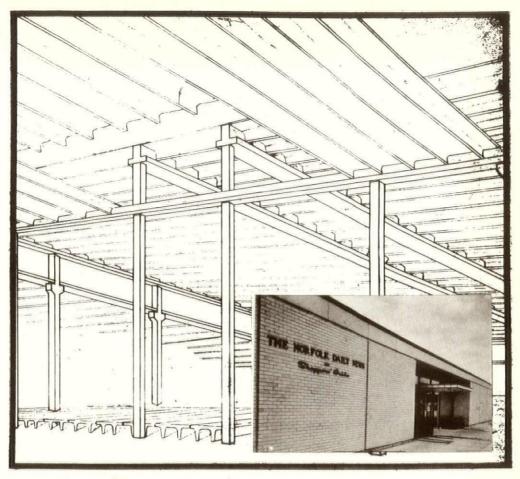
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Sitzwohl, Arthur J.	A-1777	
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Stewart, William W.	A-1878	
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CORRECTION

BY KENNETH E. COMBS, MARA

A sentence in the second paragraph of the article "State Capitol in Jefferson City" (page 17, October issue, Missouri Architect) reads "The legislature at its first session, passed a bill locating the temporary seat of government at St. Charles until 1826, and a special session of the General Assembly was held there in June, 1821, in a 20 by 30 foot, two story building erected for that purpose."

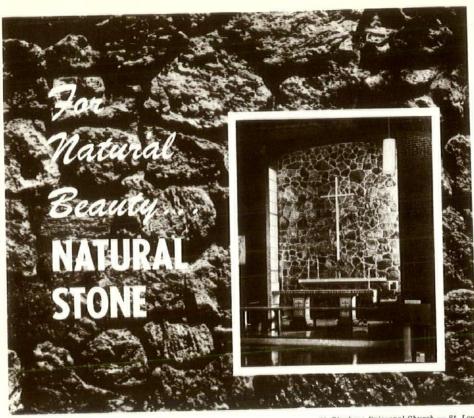
The building referred to was not erected to serve as a location for a state capitol, nor was it a single building. Actually, the quarters provided as "suitable meetine rooms" for the legislature were owned by the brothers Charles and Ruluff Peck.

The brothers Peck purchased adjoining lots in St. Charles in late December 1817. Almost immediately they started construction on identical buildings. The ground floor of one served their merchandising operation, the other, their residence. A second floor was provided that joined the two buildings. The second floor space comprised of two large rooms connected by a wide doorway. These rooms were conceived as "meeting rooms."

About the same time the Pecks were building, a Chauncy Shepard acquired a lot adjoining to the north and improved it with a building that conformed and aligned with the Pecks. These three buildings, separate at the first floor but conjoined at the second, became known as "Pecks Row".

As Missouri entered Statehood, a group of citizens in St. Charles pledged that they would provide suitable space, at no cost to the state, if the seat of government should be located there. This offer was accepted, and it was the Peck "meeting rooms" that were made available.

This three building complex had a street frontage of 82 feet, with 50 feet comprising the Peck buildings. The depth, exclusive of rear gallaries that gave access to the second floor, measured 30 feet.



St. Stephens Episcopal Church — St. Louis Charles Novak Jr., Architect

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RCHITECTURAL

EDUCATION

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CONTINUED FROM OCT. 1964 ISSUE PAGE 23

For the consideration of the organic quality of a building, it does not matter if either wood, brick, concrete or steel was employed for construction. From this point of view, all methods of construction are equal, provided that the use made of them is appropriate to their character. All prejudices against any kind of material or construction should be dropped. Therefore, professional education should give students a sound knowledge of materials and their proper use.

The necessary experience cannot be acquired at school; the important thing is to arouse interest in the technics of building, and to teach the student to be awake. The teacher, moreover, will have to develop and strengthen some sense of the responsibilty that lies with the young architect from the moment he starts practical work. Nothing has proven more damaging to contemporary architecture than the many superficially constructed and carelessly finished buildings, whatever their qualities of design might have been. It should be emphasized that architecture, being a "social art", has to secure the physical and spiritual life of mankind within the rules of economy.

After a thorough analysis of the problem, the spatial organization should be considered. The young architect must become aware of the fact that this is the core of modern architecture, in contrast to the academic conception, exclusively occupied with external appearance and neglecting the connection of the outer forms with the enclosed space. In no preceding period has the notion of space undergone a change as important as the present one.

The idea of space having acquired such importance, education should pay much attention to the study of space problems. In general, the sense for space is the least developed capacity of the student; it ought, therefore, to be made the object of the most intense training, through systematic space analysis of buildings, and in the student's own designs. To make models of rooms or room combinations will prove of considerable help. The student's attention should be directed by the aid of these to the immediate influence of materials and colors on the effect of the space.

It should be made clear by this that the form of a building is a consequence of the internal space composition and not an independent and self-sufficient thing. Systematic study of building masses and many exercises on models will be necessary, and beside these, the thorough study of proportion and scale is indispensable. Geometry, the science of order and definite proportions, should be used whenever the inherent feeling for these things is not sufficient.

As Sulivan remarked: "Form follows function," and I think that this statement not only defines the essential relation, but indicates beyond it the evolution of a philosophy of form. As long as form remains closely connected to function, it will always appear convincing. Wherever it is separated from function it degenerates to formalism, i.e., to a falsification and diminution to formal and architectural expression. Next to function, materials and their proper treatment decide form.

The educational importance of the work of great masters seems selfevident. The solutions which they found for fundamental problems are very enlightening and form a valuable support to other teaching, particularly since architecture is always evolving.

The source of all true architecture is in the realm of the human and the artistic, of the creative and emotional. Knowledge, technical skill in general, represent the means by which creative ideas and emotions can be expressed in terms of space, of mass, and of form. Only the building which expresses spiritual, emotional and material motives alike, can be truly representative of modern architecture, and talent alone is capable of achieving this.

The object of all educational effort is, therefore, to awaken and bring out latent talents, and to deepen the insight into vital problems of art and life in general.

The young should be stimulated to use their imagination, but the endeavor to create must be prevented from degenerating into mere superficial originality, to which the young in their efforts of self-assertion are inclined. The truly creative must be distinguished from the merely original. Whereas the strong creative idea is always original, an original idea is not necessarily creative. The creative conception is the equal expression of both universal and individual. For this reason, the real work of art, of whatever period, stirs our imagination with undimished intensity. Architectural creation is the expression of both a general and

an individual culture, and is acquired through relentless struggle with the problems of life and art, and the passionate devotion to architectural vocation.

Architecture should always be contemplated and taught as a whole. The size of the problems treated at school should therefore never exceed the capacity of the student.

The curricula of most schools seem in this respect rather too "complete," i.e., overcharged, and encourage superficiality technical and artistic dilettantism, and arrogancy.

Another fault in schools of architecture, especially at the moment, is the high number of students. This prevents personal contact with the students, and the teacher is unable to discern and to influence character

Humanistic and artistic education must foster the qualities of taste, of critical observations, and of tact.

Formal conception, as well as the choice of the blending of materials and colors, involves taste. In order to cultivate this, the student's horizon must be enlarged beyond the field of architecture.

Criticism is another important element of education, especially of self-education. It should, however, remain constructive and promotive. Destructive criticism poisons alleducational efforts.

The training of critical observation should foster the habit of measuring personal accomplishments and those of others by severe standards are the main characteristics of the real artist and the strong personality, which, despising the way of least resistance, never rests content with cheap half-solutions.

We expect of the modern architect a well-developed sense of tact, since all his planning and building are intended to serve human needs. The architect is a mediator between the building and man, and is responsible for strict observation of human scale, in his work. This calls for sensitivity, an ability to perceive and to formulate the hardly defined wishes of the client, and the habit of associating and collaborating with others. In this respect, the formation of little groups where problems are discussed in common will make up, to a certain degree, for the lack of the employer and the collaboration with the third person, inevitable in the profession.

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HAPHAZARD CITIES

Although Americans are the greatest of organizers, and although business, advertising campaigns, and political ventures are carefully researched and planned with knowledge and care down to the smallest detail, the towns and cities of the United States begin and expand in a disorganized way, with everyone taking as much advantage as possible for himself and having little or no regard for the community's welfare.

Planning is not only neglected but actually opposed by many influential people, who regard it as "government influence," although as a rule they are the first to demand government aid when it is to their own benefit or to offset the consequences of their own selfishness and greed.

The result of this quite common attitude is, of course, the haphazard growth pattern typical of many American cities: an inner core, the "downtown" area, which is usually made up of a jumble of modern skyscrapers, nondescript shopping streets, blighted blocks, and vacant lots: a suburban belt of "developments" or "subdivisions", shopping centers, and reasonably modern, though usually unbelievably monotonous, private homes; and strips of gaudy or shoddy small enterprises, gas stations, used car lots, junk yards, hamburger stands, and flashy motels paralleling and blighting the more important access roads to the town.

— Andreas Feininger, The World Through My Eyes.

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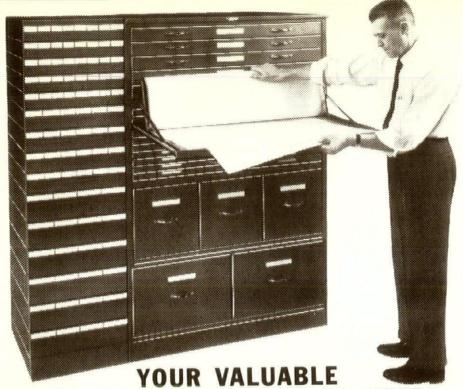
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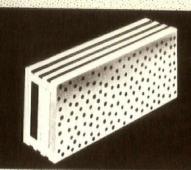
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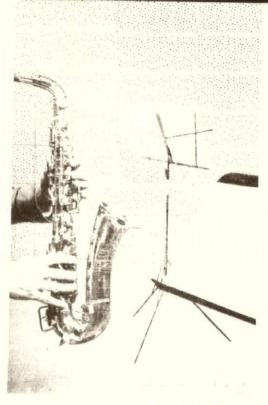


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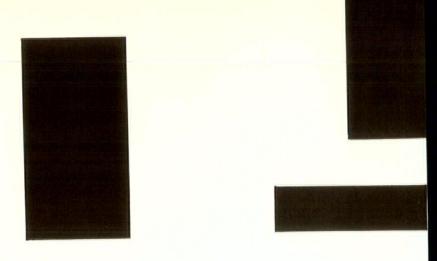
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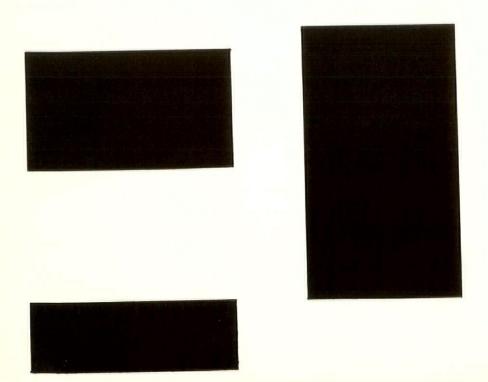
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— Richard Jefferies



My prescription for a modern house: first, a good site. Pick that one at the most difficult spot — pick a site no one wants - but pick one that has features making for character: trees, individuality, a fault of some kind in the realtor mind. That now means getting out of the city. Then, standing on that site, look about you so that you see what has charm. What is the reason you want to build there? Find out. Then build your house so that you may still look from where you stood upon all that charmed you and lose nothing of what you saw before the house was built but see more. Architectural association accentuates the character of landscape if the architecture is right. - Frank Lloyd Wright

Radicalism whether to the Right or Left is not only bad for our Party, but all of America. Let us concern our interest without consorting with radicals of any kind. — Dwight D. Eisenhower

The power of the scientific method is established. The procedure for its effective application is well understood. Utopia, as seen by Plato, was a world led by rulers guided by reliable knowledge. May we not find in a more adequate extension of the scientific of human problems the way to approach that goal?

— Arthur H. Compton

Nature is the basis, but man is the goal. — George Santayana

The earth gives back our animal nature. — Paul Gauguin

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